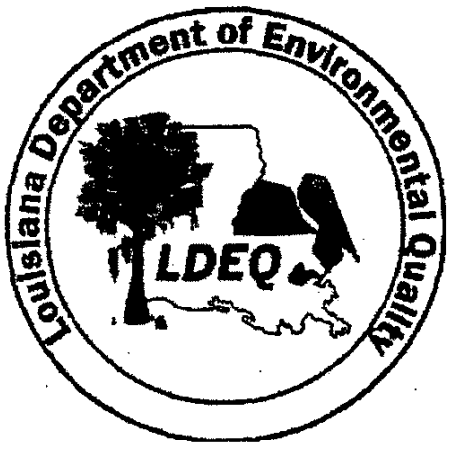

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG780000

CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILLS

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A herein and who have been approved by this Office, to discharge to waters of the State landfill wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, treated sanitary wastewater, and storm water from construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfills in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit shall become effective on September 1, 2001

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on August 24, 2001

Bliss M. Higgins
Assistant Secretary

PART I

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in the discharge of landfill wastewater (including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, vehicle wash water, and *contaminated storm water*), *maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, treated sanitary wastewater,* and/or non-contaminated storm water as described below are eligible for coverage under this general permit and will become permittees authorized to discharge upon written notification by this Office of coverage under this general permit. Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form C&D-G or an approved equivalent form which may be obtained by calling (225) 765-0219. Existing dischargers eligible for this permit must submit an NOI within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit and submit proof of public notice indicating their intent to be covered under this general permit within sixty (60) days after submittal of the NOI seeking coverage. (Existing facilities with a valid LPDES or NPDES individual permit which covers these discharges are not required to submit proof of public notice since the individual permit has already been public noticed.) Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit an NOI at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge and proof of public notice indicating their intent to be covered under this general permit within sixty (60) days after submittal of the NOI. Within sixty (60) days after submittal of the NOI, the applicant shall publish in the local newspaper, or in the absence of a local newspaper, a newspaper of general circulation at that location, a public notice using the format included in the NOI, announcing the intent to seek coverage under the general permit. Proof of publication along with a copy of the public notice and the date of publication shall be provided to this Office by the applicant. If the applicant does not public notice the intent to seek coverage under this permit as detailed in the NOI within sixty (60) days of submitting the NOI, the NOI will be considered withdrawn by the applicant and authorization to discharge will not be granted unless a new NOI and proof of publication are submitted. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit; upon notification of coverage by this LPDES permit, the individual permit will automatically be canceled.

1. Facilities covered by this general permit include:

   Construction debris defined in LAC 33:VII.115 and woodwaste landfills (see Permit Part II.A.3 and A.26), regulated under LAC 33:VII.D.721 and listed under SIC code 4953, that receive non-hazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project.

2. This General Permit shall not apply to:

a. facilities that receive construction debris materials containing asbestos-contaminated waste, white goods, furniture, trash, or treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste) will result in a classification as other than construction/demolition debris by this Office,

b. facilities which have no discharge of process wastewater or storm water from a 10-year, 24-hour rain event,

c. facilities which discharge process wastewater and storm water into a municipal treatment system if the municipality has agreed to allow the facility to discharge into the municipal treatment system,

d. facilities which receive wastewater generated off-site of a landfill facility, including wastewater generated off-site from washing vehicles or from waste transfer stations,

e. landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill,

f. landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill **and also** receives other wastes provided:

i) the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or

ii) the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation,

g. landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A C&D landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is covered by this permit **if** the CWT facility discharges the C&D landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from this landfill only with wastewater from other C&D landfills,

h. landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities if the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service,

i. wastewater discharges from land application sites or land treatment units, surface impoundments, underground injection wells, waste piles, salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines or caves as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2 and 260.10,

j. discharges of contaminated ground water or wastewater from recovery pumping wells,

k. facilities which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or an approved Waste Load Allocation that are different from those in this permit, or

l. sanitary discharges at operations classed as new sources or new dischargers, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9).

3. This general permit may not apply to:

a. facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual permit,

b. facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations, or

c. facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area.

This Office reserves the right to issue these facilities an individual industrial permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with the written notification of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge landfill wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, storm water, and treated sanitary wastewater from their facilities as specified in Appendix A attached to this permit and in accordance with the limitations on the following pages.

SCHEDULE A: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF LANDFILL WASTEWATER [1] FROM A CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILL

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency [2]	Sample Type
Flow - MGD	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/month	Grab
BOD_5	37 mg/l	140 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/month	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/month	Grab

[1] Including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, contaminated storm water and vehicle wash water; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II.Q, and definition, Part II.A.10.

[2] When discharging.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SCHEDULE B: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHOP FLOOR WASHWATER

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - GPD	Report	Report	1/3 months	Estimate
TSS	---	45 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
COD	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	---	15 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	Grab
Soaps and/or Detergents	Report [2]	---	1/3 months	Inventory Calculation
Visible Sheen	---	No Presence	Daily	Observation

[1] When discharging.

[2] Each type of Soap and/or Detergent shall be listed separately on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the total amount of each used during the monitoring period. Additionally, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used shall be submitted with this DMR.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SCHEDULE C: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER UNDER 5,000 GPD

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - GPD	Report	Report	1/6 months	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids [2]	—	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
BOD_5	—	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
Fecal Coliform [3,4] Colonies/100 ml	—	400	1/6 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/6 months	Grab

1 When discharging.

2 For an oxidation pond treatment unit the Weekly Average is 135 mg/L.

3 If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see Part II, Section N.

4 If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the fecal coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Weekly Average. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent fecal coliform limitation is required.

Sanitary wastewater will not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit prior to mixing with any other water.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

SCHEDULE D: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-CONTAMINATED STORM WATER[1] DISCHARGES FROM A CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILL

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations[2]		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/year [3]	Grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/year [3]	Grab
TSS	----	100 mg/l [4]	1/quarter [5]	Grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	----	1.0 mg/l [4]	1/quarter [5]	Grab

1 Includes storm water runoff from the cap and intermediate, daily, and final covers; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II.Q, and definition, Part II.A.13.

2 When discharging.

3 Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

4 Benchmark Cutoff Level (not a limitation). See footnote 5.

5 Monitor 1/quarter during year 2 and year 4 of permit coverage. If all data points for a parameter measure below the benchmark level during year 2 of permit coverage, monitoring during year 4 is not required for that parameter.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. All sampling and testing shall be conducted in accordance with the methods prescribed by the latest EPA approved edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

2. For discharges covered under Schedule A, B, or C of this permit, samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A of this permit, and unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Schedule D discharges (non-contaminated storm water) shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of Part II.Q.

3. All samples collected from storm water discharge outfalls shall be grab samples collected from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. Samples shall be collected during the first 30 minutes of the discharge during normal operating hours. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

4. Provisions must be made to allow for obtaining representative samples of the discharges.

5. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.

6. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

7. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

   Records of monitoring information shall include:

   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measuring;
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were begun;
   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used;
   f. The results of such analyses; and
   g. The results of all Quality Control procedures.

8. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). If there is a no discharge event at the monitored outfall(s) during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

Monitoring results for each Monitoring Frequency period (1/month, 1/3 months, etc.) shall be summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form per outfall for each reporting period (one DMR Form per month for sampling frequencies less than or equal to once per month, or one DMR Form per quarter for quarterly sampling frequencies) and submitted to this Office on a quarterly basis. For outfall(s) with semiannual monitoring frequencies, DMR(s) must be submitted to this Office once every six months. If more than one sample is obtained during the prescribed Measurement Frequency period, the results are averaged and reported on the DMR. DMR General Instruction Number 5 defines "Average" as the arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during the "Monitoring Period". Monitoring results obtained for a 1/month measurement frequency shall be summarized on a DMR for each month but submitted quarterly. The schedules for quarterly, semiannual and annual DMR submission are as follows.

Quarterly Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Due
January, February, March	April 28th
April, May, June	July 28th
July, August, September	October 28th
October, November, December	January 28th

Semiannual Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Due
January-June	July 28th
July-December	January 28th

Annual Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Due
January-December	January 28th

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2333.B, DMR's must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Discharge Monitoring Reports and all other reports required by this Office shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit of the Office of Environmental Compliance, and the appropriate regional office at the following addresses.

Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 82215
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70884-2215

Mailing Addresses for Regional Offices

Acadiana Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
100 Asma Blvd., Suite 151
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508
(337) 262-5584

Capital Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
5222 Summa Court
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809
(225) 765-2682

Northeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4967
Monroe, Louisiana 71211-4967
(318) 362-5439

Northwest Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
1525 Fairfield, Room 11
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101-4388
(318) 676-7476

Southeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-5230
(504) 736-7701

Southwest Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
3519 Patrick Street, 2nd Floor
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605
(337) 475-8644

PART II
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including all of the standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2355. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

1. *Act*: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.

2. *Activity*: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.

3. *Construction/Demolition Debris*: means nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project, but excluding asbestos-contaminated waste, white goods, furniture, trash, and treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste) may result in a classification as other than construction/demolition debris by the Municipal and Commercial Waste Unit of the Department of Environmental Quality (LAC 33:VII.115).

4. *Contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below in item number 10. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

5. *Daily Discharge*: means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. "Daily discharge" determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the "daily discharge" determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that sampling day.

6. *Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation*: means the highest allowable "daily discharge" during the calendar month.

7. *Facility*: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the state.

8. *Fecal coliform*: means a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.

9. *Landfill*: means a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than landfarm(s) or surface impoundment(s), that disposes of solid waste by placing it on or into the land surface and usually also compacting and covering with suitable cover material to a depth and at a frequency sufficient to control disease vectors and odors and in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

10. *Landfill Wastewater*: means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wastewater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (40 CFR 445.2)

11. *mg/L*: means milligrams per liter or parts per million.

12. *Monthly Average*: (also known as Daily Average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge(s)" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of

    concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1+C_2F_2+\ldots=C_nF_n}{F_1+F_2+\ldots+F_n}$$

    The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

13. *Non-contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above in Item number 10. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill. (40 CFR 445.2)

14. *Office*: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.

15. *Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)*: means a written plan on the order of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) as described in EPA document 832-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities). This EPA document may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (WH-556), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C., 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786. The PPP should detail the housekeeping practices carried out at the facility on a regular basis to prevent or reduce pollution to the receiving stream from storm water runoff and process wastewater discharges.

16. *Process Wastewater*: means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater may include interior or exterior washing of plant trucks or product receptacles.

17. *Sanitary Wastewater*: means treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.

18. *Spill Prevention and Control (SPC or SPCC) Plan*: means a written plan as required under LAC 33:IX. Chapter 9, detailing "contingency planning and implementation of operating procedures and best management practices to prevent and control the discharge of pollutants resulting from spill events".

19. *Standard Methods*: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.

20. *Storm Water Runoff*: means aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

21. *Total Suspended Solids (TSS)*: means the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.

22. *Unauthorized Discharge*: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.

23. *Waters of the State*: means all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending therefrom three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2 and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

24. *Weekly Average*: other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week. The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the "daily discharges" over a calendar week.

25. *White Goods*: means discarded domestic and commercial appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, washers, and water heaters.

26. *Woodwaste*: means yard trash and types of waste typically generated by sawmills, plywood mills, and woodyards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, and plywood or other bonded material that contains only phenolic-based glues or other glues that are approved specifically by the Group 1 Waste Permits Group of the Permit Division, Office of Environmental Services. Treated or painted lumber is not considered woodwaste under this definition (LAC 33:VII.115).

27. *Yard Trash*: means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, or land-clearing operations, including tree and shrubbery leaves and limbs, grass clippings, and flowers (LAC 33:VII.115).

28. *25-Year, 24-Hour Precipitation Event*: means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with the probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.", May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specific limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION C. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving waterbody. Any discharge from an activity or condition that causes non-compliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

SECTION D. CHANGE IN STATUS

Prior written authorization from the Office of Environmental Services is required to discharge wastewater from the facility if the landfill contents become more than five (5) percent by volume of paper associated with construction and/or demolition projects or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste). Written authorization is also required to discharge wastewater if this Office deems it necessary to reclassify the site as other than a Type III landfill (construction/demolition debris and woodwaste).

SECTION E. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2383, 2387, and 2769. The filing of a request for a permit, modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. This Office reserves the right to reopen and modify this permit to conform with those standards necessary to maintain the water quality in order to support designated uses of the receiving water bodies.

SECTION F. PERMIT PROHIBITION

Residential, commercial, or industrial waste, other than construction debris, ***must not*** be disposed of at this facility as per LAC 33:VII.115. The receipt of hazardous waste shall be strictly prohibited and prevented at this facility as per LAC 33:VII.721.C.1.

SECTION G. FLOOD EVENTS

Levee walls must be engineered to withstand a 100-year flood event (to prevent inundation of the landfill by flood waters) and sustain adequate freeboard as per LAC 33:VII.721.A.3.a. Additionally, enough freeboard must be maintained inside the landfill to prevent overflow during a 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

SECTION H. FACILITY CHANGES

The authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit may be terminated at the discretion of this Office if a change or alteration of the permitted facility, or process(es), occurs that affects or has the potential to affect the discharge rate or composition of the effluent. Prior to any such change in the discharge rate or composition of effluent from an outfall covered by this general permit, the permittee must submit written notification to this Office and receive from this Office authorization to discharge at that changed rate or composition.

SECTION I. EXTENDED COVERAGE

Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the authorizations to discharge under the permit until such time that a new permit is issued.

SECTION J. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;

2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;

3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit; or

4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan.

SECTION K. COMBINED OUTFALLS

If different wastewater types that are subject to separate effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements which apply to each of the different wastewater types. If an effluent limitation is listed for more than one type of wastewater discharge, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation for that parameter must be met. Appendix A of this permit indicates the effluent limitation pages that apply to each outfall. Sanitary wastewater shall not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit and prior to mixing with any other water.

SECTION L. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, the permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

SECTION M. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed of in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state. The permittee may need to contact the Waste Permits Section of the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, at (225) 765-0036, for information on regulations and permits to dispose of this material.

SECTION N. SANITARY DISCHARGE

Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge. Please be aware, concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine above 0.01 mg/L can cause or contribute to significant toxicity in receiving streams and biomonitoring testing. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of similar dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/l $CBOD_5$ and 2 mg/l NH_3-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

SECTION O. 40 CFR PART 136 (SEE LAC 33:IX.2531) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, monitoring shall be conducted according to analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.2531).

SECTION P. REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPOSED DISCHARGERS

Proposed dischargers shall have up to two years from commencement of the operations to complete and submit the analytical data requested in the Notice of Intent for Discharges of Storm Water from a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill. Please note that should the analytical information submitted under this section indicate a real or potential threat to water quality, authorization to discharge under this permit shall be canceled and an individual permit will be required for the facility. In the interim, engineering calculations and/or knowledge may be submitted on the NOI until operations begin and a representative sample can be obtained. The data shall be submitted to this Office on the NOI form C&D-G or an approved equivalent. Failure to complete this requirement within the two year time interval shall be a permit violation.

SECTION Q. STORM WATER PROVISIONS

1. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans Requirements

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the facility must be prepared and implemented prior to the commencement of storm water discharges. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the Secretary. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at phone (202) 260-7786 or email *center.water-resource@epa.gov*. Use of a registered professional engineer for SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under state law and/or local ordinance. Your SWPPP must:

identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility;

identify the structural, non-structural and other controls which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and

assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. Contents of Plan

i. Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

ii. Site Description

Your storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must include the following.

Activities at Facility. Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;

General Location Map. A general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;

A legible site map identifying the following:

directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);

locations of all existing structural BMPs, see Section 1.b.vii below;

locations of all surface water bodies;

locations of potential pollutant sources identified below under Section 1.b.iv and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;

locations where major spills or leaks identified below under Section 1.b.v have occurred;

locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;

locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches;

locations of active and closed land application areas;

locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred;

locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff;

location of the leachate collection and handling systems;

locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;

location and description of non-storm water discharges;

locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;

location and source of runon from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runon impacts your storm water discharges may be included); and

flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion must be identified.

Provide a narrative description of the potential pollutant(s) associated with any of the following:

i) fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application

ii) earth/soil moving activities

iii) waste hauling and loading/unloading activities

iv) outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas

v) exposure of active and inactive landfill areas

vi) uncontrolled leachate flows

vii) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems

Sediment and Erosion Control Plan: You must provide details on temporary stabilization methods used to control erosion from:

i) materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover;

ii) inactive areas of the landfill;

iii) any landfill area that has received a final cover until vegetation has established itself;

Examples of temporary stabilization methods include temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on stockpile areas and inactive landfill areas.

iii. Receiving Waters and Wetlands

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including ditches, intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from your facility.

iv. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must provide a narrative description of the potential pollutants associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application, earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems. You must also identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

Activities in Area. A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steal beams); and

Pollutants. A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

Record Keeping and Internal Reporting: You must implement and maintain a tracking system for all types of wastes disposed of in each cell and trench of the landfill.

v. Spills and Leaks

You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred, within the three (3) years preceding the date of application for permit coverage, at areas at the facility that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance. Your list must include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. Your list should also be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 (CERCLA Hazardous Substances). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

vi. Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

vii. Controls

Description of Existing and Planned BMPs. Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs), for each of the areas identified in Part II.Q.1.b.iv, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, you must describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);

opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination).

BMP Types to be Considered: You must describe how each of the following non-structural BMPs, structural BMPs, and other BMPs are or will be implemented at the facility. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why it is not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost-effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

- **Non-Structural BMPs**

  Good Housekeeping: You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers; storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

  Minimizing Exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the LAC 33:IX.2341.G "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have permit coverage.

  Preventive Maintenance: You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; all elements of the leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion); storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

  Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: You must describe the procedures to be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264, 40 CFR Part 265, and applicable sections of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations, Part V.

Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part II.Q.1.g, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs at both active and inactive sites.

- For operating landfills, inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 days to ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas of landfills that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of material/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. For stabilized sites, conduct inspections at least once every month.

- For inactive landfills, inspections must be conducted at least quarterly by qualified personnel to inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed landfill areas.

If deficiencies in the implementation of your SWPPP are discovered during an inspection, those deficiencies must be corrected as soon as practicable but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspection and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.

Employee Training: You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g., every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWPPP.

- **Structural BMPs**

Sediment and Erosion Control: You must identify the areas at your facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion from materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; from inactive areas of the landfill;

from any landfill or open dump area that has received a final cover but where vegetation has not yet established itself; and from areas where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

Management of Runoff: You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority, or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part I.A - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

Example BMPs: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

- **Other Controls**

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

c. Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part II.Q.1.g identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

d. Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification

- Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit, and include:

  the date of any testing and/or evaluation;

  identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

  a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;

  a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

  a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.

- You do not need to sign a new certification if one was already completed for either the 1992 Baseline Industrial General Permit, the 1995 Multi-Sector General Permit, or the 2001 Multi-Sector General Permit and you have no reason to believe conditions at the facility have changed.

- If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

  reason(s) why certification was not possible;

  the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;

the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and

potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

- A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not authorized by an LPDES permit, are unlawful and must be terminated.

e. Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable) in your SWPPP.

f. Applicable State, Tribal or Local Plans

Your SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State, Tribal and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

g. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

i. Frequency and Inspectors

Operating landfills must conduct inspections at least once every 7 days. Inspections must be conducted at least once every month at stabilized sites. Inactive landfills must conduct inspections at least quarterly. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they have the knowledge and skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

ii. Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part II.Q.1.b.iv, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within 3 years preceding the inspection. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; e) waste loading/unloading areas; f) erosion from daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as from temporary waste storage areas; g) uncontrolled leachate flows; h) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems; and i) for evidence of, or the potential for,

pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

iii. Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the site map and/or revise description of controls) to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, they must be implemented as soon as practicable.

iv. Compliance Evaluation Report

You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with this permit's Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit.

v. Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part II.Q.1.b.vii, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part II.Q.1.b.vii routine inspections.

h. Maintaining Updated SWPPP

You must amend the SWPPP whenever:

there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility;

during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, Tribal or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part II.Q.1.b.iv, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

i. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

i. You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part III.D.10, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part III.C for records retention requirements).

ii. You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the LDEQ for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the LDEQ, a State, Tribal or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, *in the interest of public involvement, the LDEQ encourages you to make* your SWPPPs available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.

iii. The LDEQ may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to the LDEQ a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

iv. You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS or NMFS upon request.

2. MONITORING PROCEDURES

a. Storm Event Data

Along with the results of your storm water monitoring, you must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

b. Collection and Analysis of Samples

You must assess your sampling requirements on an outfall by outfall basis. You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with the requirements of Parts I.C and III.C.

When and *How to Sample:* Take a minimum of one grab sample from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Take the grab sample during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Submit this information on or with the discharge monitoring report (see Part I.C). If the sampled discharge commingles with process or non-process water, attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water.

To get help with monitoring, consult the Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit, which can be down loaded from the EPA Web Site at www.epa.gov/OWM/sw/industry/index.htm.

c. Representative Outfalls – Substantially Identical Discharges

If your facility has two (2) or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials or storm water management practices occurring within the outfalls' drainage areas, you may test the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). For this to be permissible, you must describe in the pollution prevention plan and include in the Discharge Monitoring Report the following: locations of the outfalls; why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents; estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low: under 40 percent; medium: 40 to 65 percent; high: above 65 percent).

d. General Monitoring Waivers

The following waivers may apply to any storm water monitoring required under this permit.

i. Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of storm water samples, take a substitute sample during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period. Adverse conditions (i.e., those which are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations which otherwise make sampling impracticable such as drought or extended frozen conditions. If there were no discharges of storm water from your facility during a monitoring period, you are not required to take a substitute sample.

ii. Alternative Certification of "Not Present or No Exposure"

You are not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements of this Section provided:

you make a certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring required under the Part I, Schedule D effluent limitations page for non-contaminated storm water discharges, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period; and

your certification is signed in accordance with Part III.D.10, retained in the SWPPP, and submitted to LDEQ in accordance with Part II.C. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required in Part II.C; and

if you cannot certify for an entire period, you must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date; and

no numeric limitation or State-specific monitoring requirement for that parameter is established in Part I.B.

iii. Unstaffed and Inactive Sites-Chemical Sampling Waiver

When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must submit to LDEQ, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the DMR stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

3. ADDITIONAL REPORTING FOR DISCHARGES TO A LARGE OR MEDIUM MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

If you have at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that discharges through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more), you must also submit signed copies of your discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system at the time of submittal to LDEQ.

4. ACCESSIBILITY

You must retain a copy of the SWPPP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at the facility (or other local location accessible to the LDEQ; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site) from the date of permit coverage to the date permit coverage ceases.